“A young man with some property”: the story of a former Maryland captain

This house is the 130-acre Samuel Cock Homestead located at 7701 Dance Hall Road. He built it sometime after returning from the war. Photograph is courtesy of the Frederick County Government. After looking this up on Google Maps, it was discovered that this place is called, at the present, “Dulany’s Overlook,” a wedding venue in Frederick County.

In our previous article about Mountjoy Bayly adding to the scholarship of the Maryland Extra Regiment, one man was among the regiment’s high ranking officers: Samuel Cock (called Samuel in the rest of this article). He was described as the captain of one of the regiment’s eight companies, the seventh to be exact, a “young man with some property and of a very credible family,” staying so until October, with payment to him indicating this reality.[1] In terms of

[1] Samuel seemingly resigned his rank on September 1, 1780, which is interesting since he “requested to a captain in the regiment in July” of the same year. Still, this resignation seems to be meaningless (perhaps because he was re-promoted again) as indicated above. On October 24, 1780, the Council paid “Capt. Samuel Cock for stores” and paid him generally the same day as Maryland State Papers indicate. In January 1782, he was paid “three hundred and twenty pounds and nine pence” for his service as a captain in the regiment during which time he had been appointed captain, along with Murdock, Bailey, Gillespie within “in the Regiment Extraordinary” after applying to Colonel Alexander Lawson Smith for recruits raised, then marching them as needed.

scholarship, the return from Samuel's company is the only complete list of men within the regiment's companies that is known to exist. This article aims to expand the story of Samuel since it is integral to understanding more of the rich history of the state of Maryland.

Marriage and settling in

By 1783, a 29-year-old Samuel had completed his war service.[2] There was no more participation in the Frederick Town Battalion of Militia, within in Frederick County, as a first Lieutenant. That year, on December 15, he married an 20-year old woman named Mary Ogle.[3] Her father, Alexander Ogle, and now Samuel's father-in-law, who had died nine months prior, on March 21, was a "lifelong miller" who would be paid a total of 66 pounds, eight shillings, and eight pence for supporting the revolutionary cause in his profession.[4] Had moved to the county many years before, in 1763, with his brothers Benjamin and Joseph. At that time, he purchased 250 acres of land on the Monocracy River's West Bank, supplying flour to the troops during the revolution.[5]

The death of Mary's father, led to a distribution of land. His wife, Martha, received some of his land holdings, but Mary received within her father's 1783 will[6] were specific:

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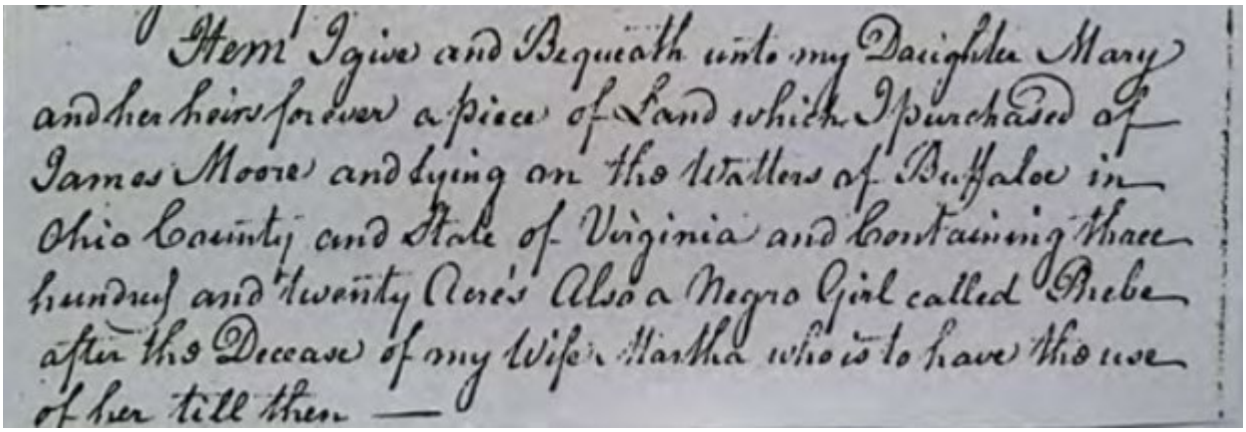
[2] Age of 29 comes from his presumed birthdate in 1754.

[3] "Public Hearing – County Register designation of Capt. Samuel Cock's Homestead; CR-15-03," Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission County Register Nomination Form by Mark Lynch of Walkersville, MD and approved by the property's owner, May 2015, p. 13-41 of PDF and pages 1-25 of the application form and within this document. The latter document also says she was born on Oct. 30, 1763. It also says she was married to man with the last name of "Cook" although his last name is clearly Cock. Hence, this is a typographical error.

[4] Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1781-1784, *Archives of Maryland Online* Vol. 48, 290, 291, 494. The Ogle family were huge landowners in Anne Arundel County, as Papenfuse's biographies of Benjamin and Samuel Ogle attest. Buthe is not a part of that family or another with the same last name from Pennsylvania. The Alexander Ogle of that family would go on to serve as a U.S. Representative for Pennsylvania, and would die in Pennsylvania's Somerset County in 1832, many years after our Alexander Ogle died.

[5] "Public Hearing – County Register designation of Capt. Samuel Cock's Homestead; CR-15-03," Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission County Register Nomination Form by Mark Lynch of Walkersville, MD and approved by the property's owner, May 2015, p. 13-41 of PDF and pages 1-25 of the application form; Grace L. Tracey and John Philip Dern, *Pioneers of Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland 1721-1743* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1989, second printing), 331-332, 347.

[6] Curtis Older, "230. Documentation for Alexander Ogle (May 21, 1730 to Bef Mar 21, 1783) father of Jane Ogle (Sept 23, 1761 to Oct 07, 1836)," "The Documented Genealogy of Curtis Lynn Older," 2010. Since this the original document can only be found directly at the Maryland State Archives within their stacks, this will suffice for now. In this PDF, a number of sources are cited: (1) Maryland State Papers, Series A, MdHR 6636-23-29/71/7/5 (in this record undoubtedly) which has some of the records showing "Alexander Ogle providing wheat and flour from his mills to the Maryland Militia during the American Revolution; (2) Index to Marriage Licenses, Frederick County, 1778-1810; (3) Wills, Frederick County, Maryland, GM-2-25, signed February 20, 1783, and probated March 21, 1783, with the 25 referring to page 25 within this book either in paper or in microfilm; (4) Paxson Link, *The Link Family* (Paris, Illinois: [s.l.], 1951), p. 79, 80; (5) Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 62, page 203n and Vol. 60, page 343; (7) Francis Hamilton Hibbard, assisted by Stephen Parks, *The English origin of John Ogle, first of the name in Delaware* (Pittsburgh: n.p., 1967); (8) Sir Henry Asgill Ogle, *Ogle and Bothal* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Andrew Reid & Company, 1902); (9) Curtis L. Older, *The Braddock Expedition and Fox's Gap in Maryland* (Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1995), p. 98. It is worth noting that most of these sources, apart from (1)-(3) are genealogical books which should only be used if no other source is available and/or as secondary sources to backup primary sources. Also see this collection of transcribed wills and this page for reference ONLY.


Item I give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Mary and her heirs forever a piece of Land which I purchased of James Moore and lying on the Waters of Buffaloe in Ohio County and State of Virginia and containing three hundred and twenty Acres Also a Negro Girl called Rebe after the Decease of my Wife Martha who is to have the use of her till then —

To summarize, Mary inherits 320 acres, an enslaved Black woman under certain conditions and land at the waters of the Buffalo River in Ohio County, Virginia which was sold after the Mary and her husband, Samuel made its home within the bounds of Frederick County.[7]

In 1783, Samuel would require more land from a fellow farmer named Ezekial Beatty, described as from Loundon County, Virginia. Paying five shillings specie, he would gain a 600-acre tract named Middle Plantation, which had previously been given to a man named Thomas Beatty (undoubtedly relayed to Ezekial somehow possibly as a relative), who bought it from a man named John Hall; the tract of land was known as Middle Plantation.[8] The land just mentioned is over a century old, and was known for a long time as "Middle Plantation" and it sits within the village of Mount Pleasant, with its "beautiful horse farms" as one website puts it. The same day as he purchased the 600-acre land, he acquired even more, coming to another agreement with Ezekial. For 400 pounds specie, he bought 1000-acre land tract named Dulany's Lott, which was previously owned by Ezekial's father, Edward.[9]

This land agreement was no accident. Samuel's father, Henry, was the brother of Susanna Cock, a person who married Edward Beatty. As it turned out, this individual "purchased 1000 acres of "Dulany's Lot" on July 17, 1732."[10] Hence he was buying land from his brother-in-law and the land-buying was, you could say, an inter-family transaction. It was around this time that Samuel, Mary, and the rest of their family may have been planting their roots in a homestead within Frederick County which would later come to be known as the "Capt. Samuel Cock Farmstead." A map of where it is currently located is below:

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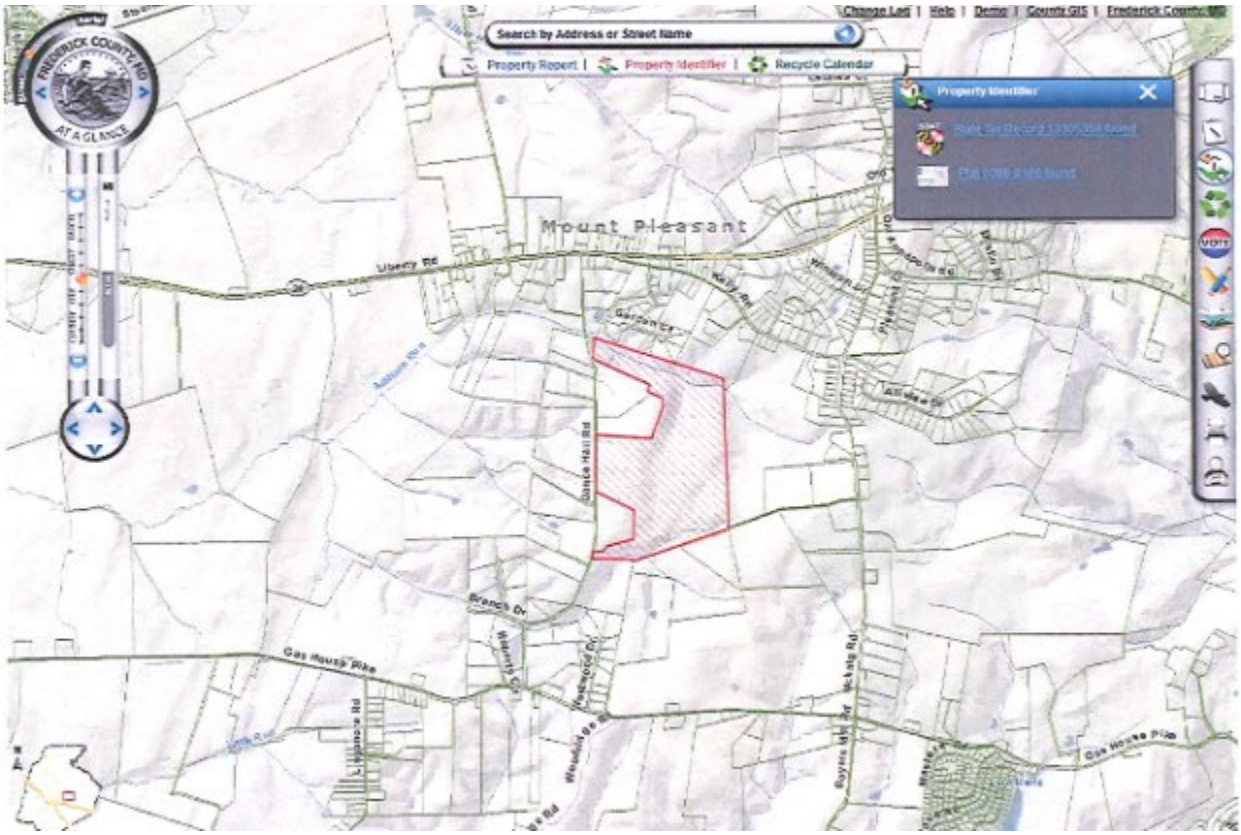
[7] Ibid.

[8] Deed between Samuel Cock and Ezekial Beatty, June 21, 1783, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 4, p. 111-113 [MSA CE 108-24]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[9] Deed between Samuel Cock and Ezekial Beatty, June 21, 1783, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 4, p. 113-115 [MSA CE 108-24]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[10] "Public Hearing – County Register designation of Capt. Samuel Cock's Homestead; CR-15-03," Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission County Register Nomination Form by Mark Lynch of Walkersville, MD and approved by the property's owner, May 2015, p. 13-41 of PDF and pages 1-25 of the application form. The pages of the PDF beyond this (p. 42-54) just have overall pictures and overlays along with documents about approval through the rules process.



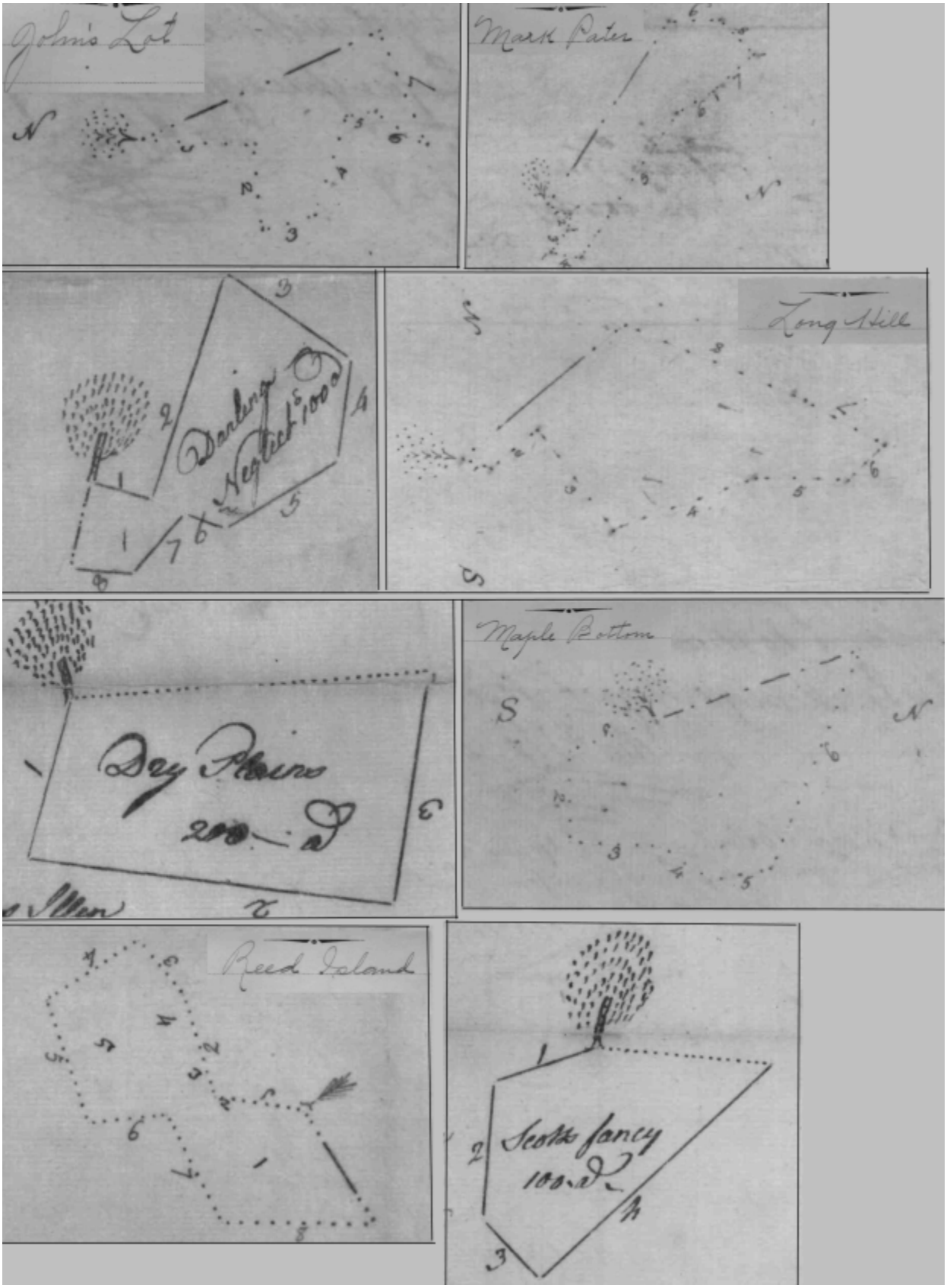
It would be that year that the federal-style house, still standing, would be built, with a principal place in the farmstead. It is, as some sources have indicated, a 130-acre farmstead which sits within Frederick County which is set back from the main road, perched on a hilltop in Mount Pleasant.

The Dulanys and inter-family connection

In 1765, Walter Dulany and his brother, Daniel, purchased thousands of acres in Frederick County.[11] The Dulany family had become one of the biggest landowners in the county. They patented 6,731 acres between 1753 and 1765, the majority of which they claimed direct ownership in 1765.[12] A sampling of some of eight of land holdings are shown below:

[11] The Maryland State Archives claims, relying on Papenfuse for information, that within that year, they both "patented 1,950 acres in Frederick County in individual tracts of between 50 and 200 acres each" serving as part of "the acreage for which their father had received warrants, but which he had not patented." However, actual information shows that this estimate is not correct.

[12] Almost half (3,350) of the acres were patented in 1753, another quarter patented from 1760 to 1764 (1,700), with the majority patented in 1765.



Some of the lots the Dulany family owned. They vary in acreage: Johns Lot (upper left) is 50 acres, Mark Pater

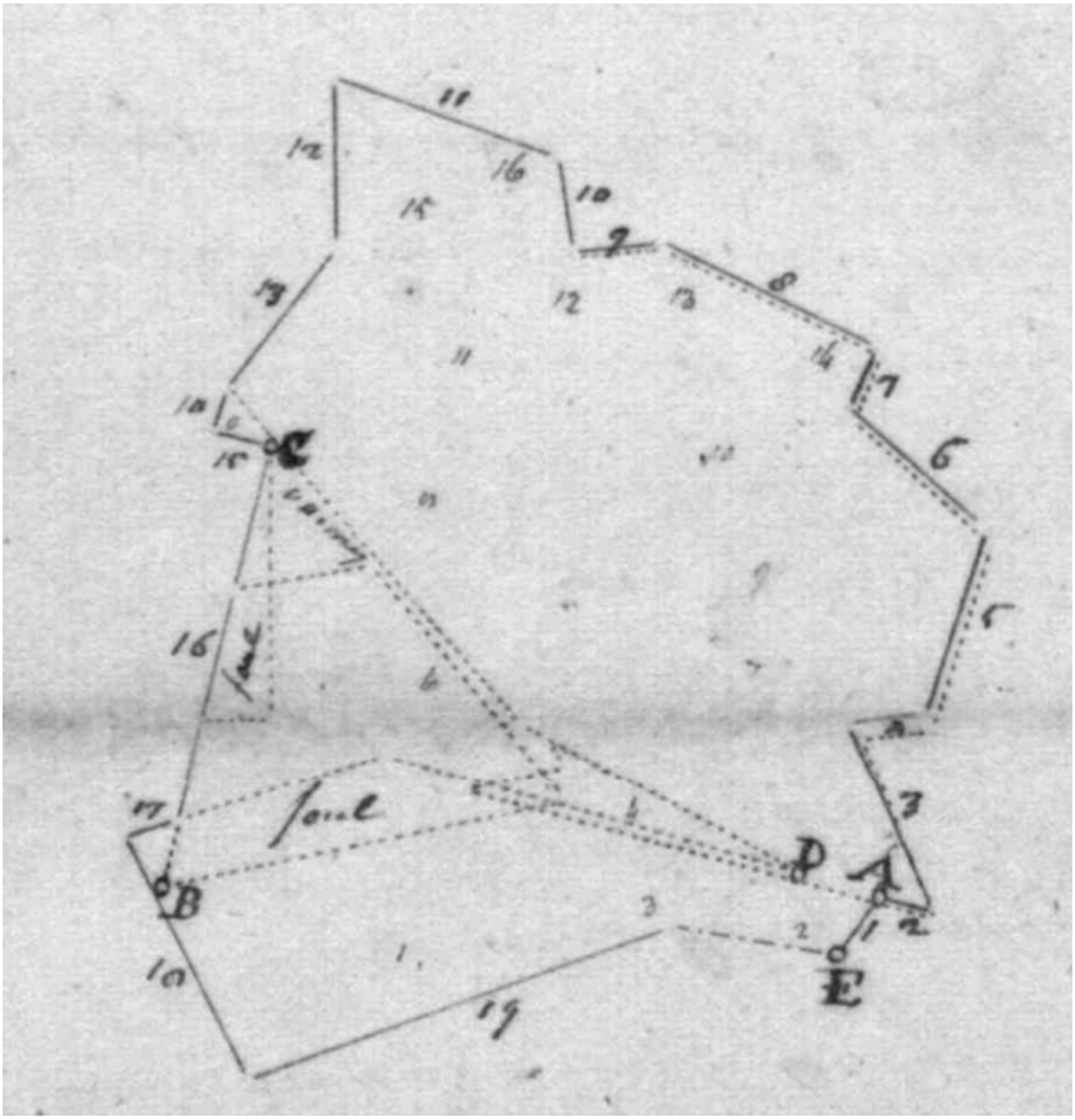
(upper right) is also 50 acres, Dry Plains (middle left) is 200 acres, Maple Bottom (middle right) is 100 acres, Reed Island (bottom left) is 100 acres, and Scotts Fancy (bottom right) is also 100 acres. Maps such of these, which are sampling from the 23 land tracts they patented, can be found by going here and clicking the scroll-down tab for "Column to Filter On" and selecting "description" then typing in Dulany in the "Filter Criteria" region of the page, after which you can go to specific land patents as needed.

By 1783, Walter was dead, but other Dulanys were living, holding onto the land, such as Daniel Dulany, Jr. Four years later, William Beatty, Samuel's cousin would claim six acres of Dulany's Lott, a land which would only be mentioned again in an 1811 court case.[13] In the later 1780s, Samuel's ownership of land would be tied again to the Dulany family, interestingly.

On May 13, 1789, Samuel would patent a 280-acre tract of land, resurveyed for him, called Neighbours Agreed. It would bring together numerous tracts such as Sandy Bunn, Hoboon Choice, and Chestnut Hill.[14] This land was not where he built his homestead, which was undoubtedly on Dulany's Lott instead. The proof of this is the fact that in 1790, more than a year later, he would sell the Neighbours Agreed to a man named Walter Funderberg/Funderbergh, who paid him 1,400 pounds for the tract, which was described as having buildings and improvements on it.[15] At this point, Walter had only a measly 50 acres, and seemed very dedicated to expanding his land holdings. So, it was mutually beneficial, with Mary, Samuel's wife agrees with sale, possibly because of the money it brought the Cock family or some other reason.

Saying of this, here is a map of Neighbours Agreed which was within the document which proved that Samuel patented the land:

[13] Part of Dulaneys Lott, William Beatty, 6 Acres; Rail Trap, Unpatented Certificate 185A, Apr. 13, 1787, Frederick County Circuit Court, Certificates, Unpatented, FR [MSA S1220-195].
[14] Deed between Samuel Cock and Walter Funderberg/Funderbergh, Nov. 23, 1790, Frederick County Court, Liber WR 9, p. 532-535 [MSA CE 108-29]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.
[15] Neighbours Agreed, Samuel Cock, 280 Acres, Patented Certificate 2807, May 23, 1789, Frederick County Circuit Court, Certificates, Patented, FR [MSA S1197-3334]. Courtesy of http://plato.mdarchives.state.md.us/pages/index.aspx.

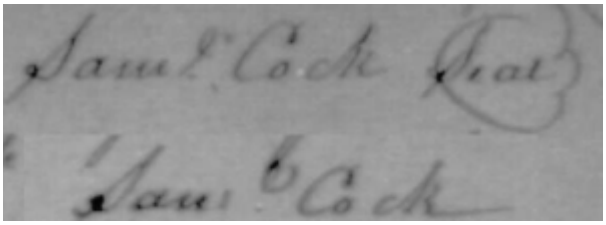


The same year, the State of Maryland would confirm Samuel's ownership of land, specifically Dulany's Lott, along with other lands like Chestnut Hill.[16] This may have reinforced his social standing against others who wanted the land. Not surprisingly, the 50-acre Chestnut Hill and 50-

[16] Deed between Samuel Cock and the State of Maryland (John Rogers on behalf of the state), Sept. 15, 1789, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 8, 629-630 [MSA CE 108-28]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net. Confirmed again by the state on pages 620-631 of the same land records. Hence, as J. Thomas Scarf noted in pages 374-377 of *History of Western Maryland* Volume 1, Samuel was the owner of 51-acre tract known as Chestnut Hill, 56-acre tract known as Long Spring, and 280-acre tract known as Neighbors Agreed, all in 1788 and within Frederick County. Scarf is not always a great researcher, so his source is only mentioned as secondary backing.

acre Long Spring were patented to Daniel & Walter Dulany in 1765, because of the death of Daniel Dulany not long before.[17]

Establishing a farmstead and becoming a "successful man"



Samuel's signatures in 1790 land transactions.

In 1788, there would be some clue into the possible development of his Frederick County farmstead. He would sell, to a man named John Miller, the following,[18] among some other possessions:

- one horse
- one black mare
- one colt
- one pied or bridled cow and calf
- one black and white cow
- three stacks of wheat
- all the tobacco in his possession
- one cutting knife and box
- two tables
- two linen and woolen spinning wheel
- two iron pots
- one Dutch Oven
- all his "interest in the growing grain on Capt. Liburn William's place" and John Marck's place.

In the following decade, the original portion of the farmstead's house was likely constructed.[19] In 1790, he was counted in the first federal census as living in Frederick County with his family.

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[17] Chestnut Hill, Daniel and Walter Dulany, 50 Acres, Patented Certificate 826, Sept. 29, 1765, Frederick County Circuit Court, Certificates, Patented, FR [MSA S1197-890]. Courtesy of http://plato.mdarchives.state.md.us/pages/index.aspx; Long Spring, Daniel and Walter Dulany, 50 Acres, Patented Certificate 2502LL, Sept. 29, 1765, Frederick County Circuit Court, Certificates, Patented, FR [MSA S1197-2602]. Courtesy of http://plato.mdarchives.state.md.us/pages/index.aspx.

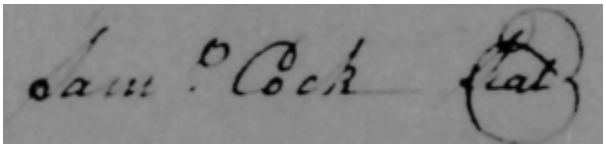
[18] Bill of Sale between Samuel Cock and John Miller, Dec. 11, 1788, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 8, p. 294-295 [MSA CE 108-28]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[19] Mr. Horn tells the County Council of Frederick County that the original portion of the house was likely constructed in the 1790s with a significant addition in the 1980s. He goes on to say that three 19th century farm buildings are clustered near the house while the addition is differentiated and distinct. Source is: "Public Hearing – County Register designation of Capt. Samuel Cock's Homestead; CR-15-03," Staff Report Concurrence Form from Denis Superczynski to Steven C. Horn, Frederick County, Maryland, December 2015, p. 1-11 of PDF. This mostly concerns the approval process of the property on the historic register throughout the year of 2015, from the Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission to the Frederick County Council.

Living with him were two other White males over 16, a White male under age 16, and three White females, and seven enslaved Black people, indicating that he was becoming a "successful man."[20] These six "free white persons" were likely the five children of Mary and Samuel, along with Mary herself. The same year, he would sell land again.

He would sell a man named Sam Devilbiss (possibly spelled Devilbys), son of Casper and described as a farmer within the same county, a part of the Chestnut Hill tract, previously owned by Daniel Dulany as noted earlier.[21] John, at the time, owned only 68 acres outright, with this transaction growing his holdings. Furthermore, it would not be until 1798 he would directly gain 794 acres and 22 years later an additional approximate 27 acres. Hence, while the Devilbiss family were moderate landowners, they were not wheeling and dealing as much as Samuel, indicating that John was more than willing to buy this land.

The fact that Samuel's wife, Mary, agreed with the transaction, like many others, seems normal. However, in this case there was, again, a direct familial connection. Two of Mary's sisters, or Samuel's sisters-in-law, Elizabeth and Rebecca, would marry into the Devilbiss family.[22] The latter lived along Monocacy River and marry John Devilbiss, undoubtedly the same one who bought a part of the Chestnut Hill tract! This means that yet again the land deal was an inter-family transaction.



Samuel's signature on the below land transaction in 1791

In 1791, Samuel would sell a piece of land, with Mary's agreement, known as "The Lost Tomahawk," to Thomas, Roger, Baker, and James Johnson.[23] This land was owned within the Cock family. In 1770, it was established that Samuel's father, Henry had 150 acres of "The lost

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[20] First Census of the United States, Frederick, Maryland, 1790, National Archives, NARA M637, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Roll 3, Page 165. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest; "Public Hearing – County Register designation of Capt. Samuel Cock's Homestead; CR-15-03," Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission County Register Nomination Form by Mark Lynch of Walkersville, MD and approved by the property's owner, May 2015, p. 13-41 of PDF and pages 1-25 of the application form.

[21] Deed between Samuel Cock and John Devilbiss, Nov. 23, 1790, Frederick County Court, Liber WR 9, p. 533-535 [MSA CE 108-29]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[22] Grace L. Tracey and John Philip Dern, *Pioneers of Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland 1721-1743* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1989, second printing), 319, 332. The children Alexander Ogle had with his wife included: Elizabeth who married into the Devilbiss family of Frederick County (specifically George Devilbiss), while his other daughter, Rebecca lived along the Monocacy River marrying John Devilbiss, Alexander Ogle, Jr. marrying Mary Beatty, and Mary, who would marry Samuel Cook. This document lists Alexander as marrying Mary Beatty but it notes the connection with the Devilbiss family yet again with the family that Elizabeth and Rebecca married into by 1783.

[23] Deed between Samuel Cock and Thomas Johnson, Roger Johnson, James Johnson, and Baker Johnson, Feb. 8, 1791, Frederick County Court, Liber WR 9, p. 614 [MSA CE 108-29]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

tomahock"/ "Lost Tomahawk" tract, most of which had gone to Benedict Calvert, Charles Beatty, and Thomas Johnson.[24]

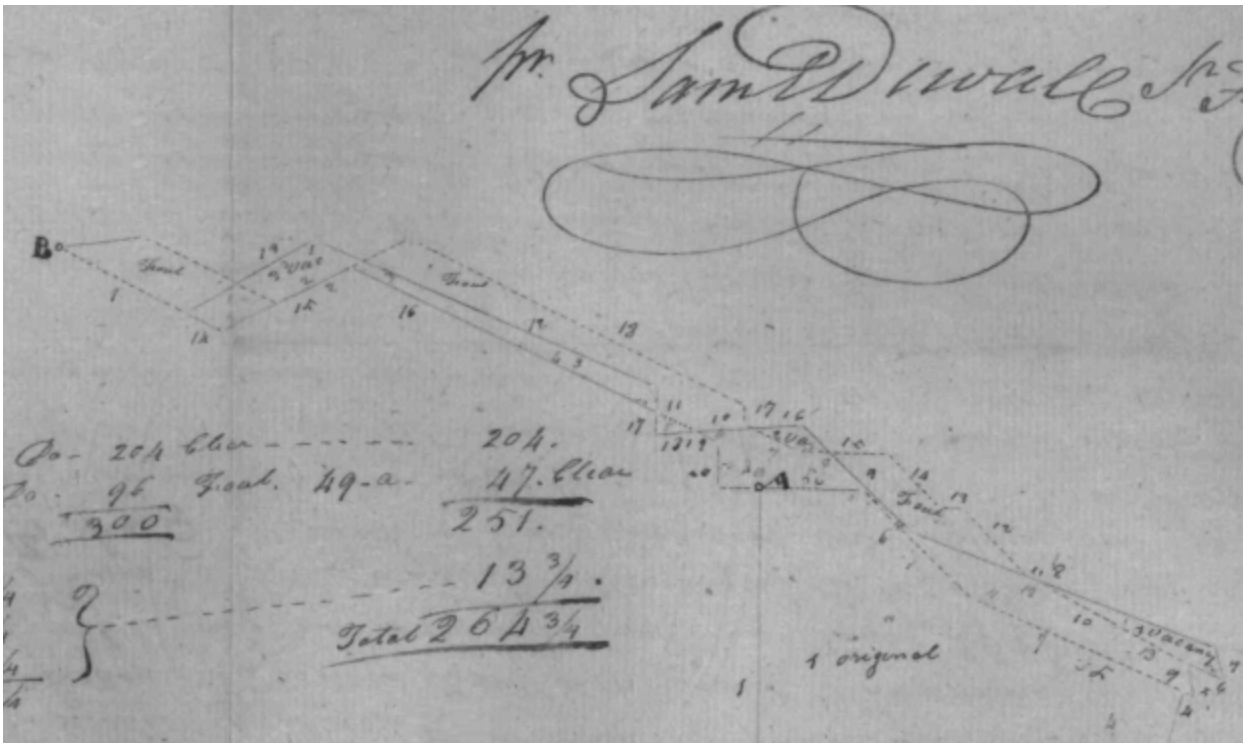
Four years later, in 1795, Samuel would buy land from Thomas Beatty, Jr. (whose father of the same name died in 1769), part of a tract known as "Final" which he sells years later; the unnamed wife of Thomas Beatty agreed with the deal.[25] This would be the second land transaction between the Beatty and Cock families. No connection between Thomas Beatty and with Edward Beatty who married into the Cock family is known except for the fact that both Edward and Thomas were sons of Susannah Beatty, who had died in 1742. But, charting this information indicates that there is likely some relation between the two families.

As it turns out, the "Final" land tract that was patented for James Beatty and surveyed for Thomas Beatty only five years earlier. It is 264 and 3/4 acres.[26] A map of the said land tract is as follows:

[24] R. Winder Johnson, *The ancestry of Rosalie Morris Johnson: daughter of George Calvert Morris and Elizabeth Kuhn, his wife* (Wisconsin: Ferris & Leach, 1905, printed for private circulation only), 27; Provincial Court Land Records, 1765-1770, Volume 725, Page 550 as transcribed on Darrin Lythgoe's website, "Early Colonial Settlers of Southern Maryland and Virginia's Northern Neck Counties"; PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND WILLS; Liber T No. #1; 1784-1789; Folio 258 BENEDICT CALVERT 12/01/1779 02/18/1788 as transcribed on the Lythgoe's website as well. Also, there are reports that the land grant, in 1764, for area known as "Lost Tomahawk" was "seized in fee from Henry Cock, now of George Frazier Hawkins," which means it must have been given to him before 1770.

[25] Deed between Samuel Cock and Thomas Beatty, Feb. 17, 1795, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 16, p. 222-224 [MSA CE 108-36]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

[26] Final, James Beatty, 264 3/4 Acres, Patented Certificate 1369, March 18, 1790, Frederick County Circuit Court, Certificates, Patented, FR [MSA S1197-1432].



It was around this time that some have said is the "beginning" of the history of Samuel's farmstead since that year, he bought a parcel of land from Cock's Orchard in February 1795.[27] While the domination form for the Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission County Register implied that Samuel had a fruit orchard with the farm's field patterns with wood lots with crop cultivation, fruit trees, and a meadow, other documents show that he had farm animals of many types. In April 1795 he told the Frederick County Court that he was applying "marks" to his animals:

> *"The following are the Marks artificine [?] hitherto used still continued, and included to be imposed on my Cattle Hoggs and Sheep to wit – both ears clopt [?] and two slits in each ear"*[28]

Hence, he could have still had an orchard with fruit trees, but he also had a working farm, with a small, enslaved population picking the food, tending the animals, so he was an overseer perhaps.

Land transactions and a dearth of records

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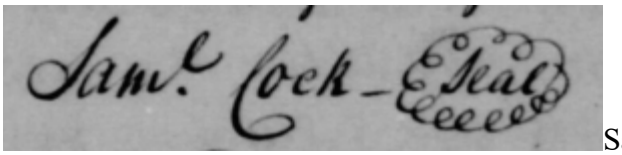
[27] "Public Hearing – County Register designation of Capt. Samuel Cock's Homestead; CR-15-03," Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission County Register Nomination Form by Mark Lynch of Walkersville, MD and approved by the property's owner, May 2015, p. 13-41 of PDF and pages 1-25 of the application form. The pages of the PDF beyond this (p. 42-54) just have overall pictures and overlays along with documents about approval through the rules process.

[28] Samuel Cock's hogs, cattle, and sheep, Apr. 6, 1795, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 13, p. 192 [MSA CE 108-33]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.


Samuel in an 1800 land transaction

In the later 1790s, Samuel would continue to buy and sell land. In 1795 he would buy from a county surveyor, Samuel DuVall, a tract of land that is part of Middle Plantation, with the number of acres not specified.[29] Priscilla Ann, DuVall's wife, agreed with the transaction. DuVall was, by this point, according to existing records of Frederick County land patents, the owner of 320 acre tract he had patented known as "Give and Take." By 1798 he would have acquired two new tracts, "Hidden Treasure" and "Rights of Man" bringing his total number of acres directly owned/patented by him would be 822 and 1/2. This means that even when Samuel dealt with him, he was a large landowner in the county.

In 1796, Samuel showed his political affiliation. In the 1796 election he was listed as a "Democratic-Republican" like his (possible) brother, William, while DuVall, with whom he had bought land from as mentioned in the last paragraph, was a Federalist. This could indicate that Samuel didn't care about political affiliation of the person with whom he was in a transaction with when he bought or sold land. While records show that he never ran as a political candidate, this affiliation is important to note as it puts him in a certain political context.

Four years later, in 1800, Samuel was living in Liberty, Frederick, Maryland. With him was one White male ages 10-15 (likely his son), one White female aged 10-15 (likely his daughter), and one White female aged 26-44 (his wife Mary), along with nine enslaved Black people.[30] In another interesting development, in May of the same year, he sold land of the resurveyed "Final" land tract to a man named Abraham Eader. With his wife Mary agreeing with the selling of land, he would only sell the land he had bought ten years before.[31] This indicates a level of wheeling and dealing in land transactions.

From 1800-1810 no records of Samuel or his family can be found. In 1810, he is listed within the US Census as "S Cock" living in Frederick, Frederick County with one White male under age 10, one White male between aged 26-40, one White female under age 10, one White female aged 10-16, and two White females over age 26 as corresponding the slashes with the census categories shows. There are also no other free White persons and seven enslaved individuals. While most of the "free persons" are undoubtedly Samuel and his family, but others are not known. Looking at other census information, it is all together possible that his children were Maria Cock (born in 1807), and Samuel, if some records are right.

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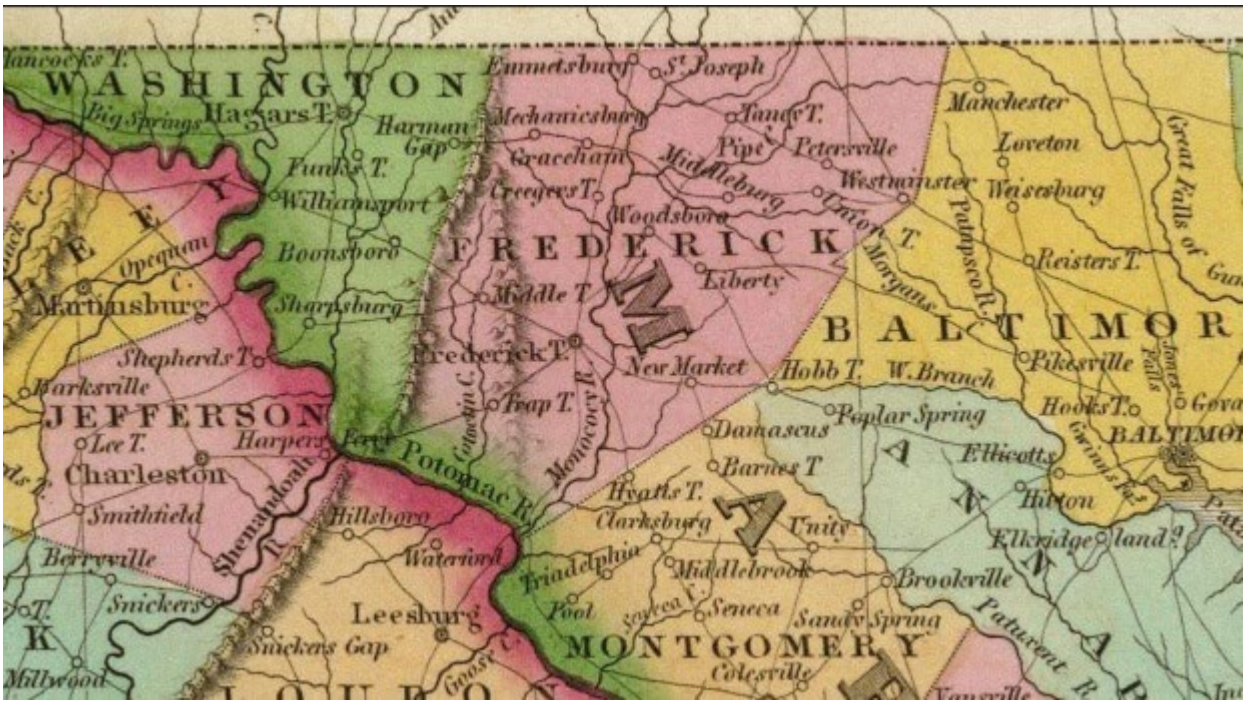
[29] Deed between Samuel Cock and Samuel DuVall, July 30, 1795, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 17, p. 136-137 [MSA CE 108-37]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.
[30] Second Census of the United States, Liberty, Frederick, Maryland, 1800, National Archives, NARA M32, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Roll 10, Page 214. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest. He is called "Samuel Cax" in the census, but this is undoubtedly him.
[31] Deed between Samuel Cock and Abraham Eader, May 20, 1800, Frederick County Court, Land Records, Liber WR 19, p. 519 [MSA CE 108-39]. Courtesy of mdlandrec.net.

In January 1814, Samuel would be a witness to the will of 40-year-old Abraham Haff Jr., who had died in December 1813. This likely meant he was a friend to this man, a person who had "considerable means and property" within the county, owning nine enslaved peoples, had an estate worth $5,000, and 535 acres of land which included, but not limited to, three plantations.[32] As it turns out, Abraham was also a Democratic-Republican elector in 1796 just like Samuel. So, they may have had that connection as well.[33]

The final decade



Focus on Frederick County within Anthony Finly's "Map Of Virginia And Maryland Contrusted from the Latest Authorities. 1825. (with) Plan Of Washington City & Georgetown." Courtesy of Cartography Associates and used under fair use guidelines.

In 1820, he was living in Election District 8, Frederick, Maryland, United States. While the exact location is hard to pinpoint even on an 1825 map, it is clear from this rendering and the map of 1830 election districts here, that Libertytown/Liberty was located within the District. Hence, he could easily still be living within the district. While the first glance at the census would seem to indicate two people with the same name, "Saml Cock" and "Samuel Cocke," the first is him, since the second (the same people as on the first) has a clear cross-out by pencil or pen. In this census, in which he listed along with Thomas W. Johnson it shows him living with one White male under 10, two between ages 16 and 26, two between ages 26-45, and one over age 45

[32] Frank Allaben, *The Ancestry of Leander Howard Crall* (New York City: The Grafton Press, 1908), 67-68, 334-335.
[33] Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, *Maryland Records: Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church from Original Sources*, Vol. 1 (Baltimore: Clearfield Publishing, 1993), 276, 281.

(himself).[34] It is also indicates there is one White female aged 10-16, one aged 16-26, one over age 45 (his wife Mary), one un-naturalized foreigner (who is among the free White individuals) and varying people of color. Of these 13 enslaved peoples, the following was present in the farmstead:

- five are enslaved Black males under age 14
- two are enslaved Black males between the ages of 14 and 26
- one is an enslaved Black male between the ages of 26 and 45
- two are enslaved Black females under age 14
- one is an enslaved Black female between the ages of 14 and 26
- two are enslaved Black females between the ages of 26 and 45

There are also one "free" Black laborers, a male under age 14, who may be related to the above enslaved laborers. With such a number of enslaved laborers, the farmstead acted like (and was) a plantation, although this has not been said elsewhere.

Six years later, on March 1, 1836, Mary would die at 63 years old, meaning that she was born in either 1763 or 1764. As a person who had been living with Mary for 43 years, most of his adult life, it is likely that Samuel was struck with grief, although we cannot know for sure and can only have a supposition about this. On June 26, four months and 25 days later, Samuel would die for reasons not known. His gravestone stays he died in the "72nd year of his age," meaning he was born in 1754 or 1755. It is no surprise that he was older than Mary, as that is the custom of some men to marry those who are younger than them, even to this day. Samuel, along with Mary, would be buried at the Cock-Grahame (Beatty) in Ceresville, Frederick County, at his homestead, which sits today "near the corner of modern-day route 26 and 194."[35] Reportedly, in his will, he left his farm to his daughter and granddaughter, whose names we do not know. Also, he stipulated that his enslaved laborers "be emancipated when they turned 25 years of age" although no record of this has currently been found by this researcher though.[36] This doesn't mean the record doesn't exist, but that it hasn't been found currently.

Later years

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[34] Fourth Census of the United States, 1820, Election District 8, Frederick, Maryland, National Archives, NARA M33, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Roll M33_43, Page 230. Courtesy of Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.

[35] "Public Hearing – County Register designation of Capt. Samuel Cock's Homestead; CR-15-03," Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission County Register Nomination Form by Mark Lynch of Walkersville, MD and approved by the property's owner, May 2015, p. 13-41 of PDF and pages 1-25 of the application form. The pages of the PDF beyond this (p. 42-54) just have overall pictures and overlays along with documents about approval through the rules process.

[36] Ibid. Their deaths are also noted in page 218 of *The Diary of Jacob Engelbrecht, 1818-1878*, assembled by the Historical Society of Frederick County.

A close-up of Wytheville, Virginia from an 1860s map of Wythe County, Virginia. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

In 1846, William Patton, a surviving veteran of the Extra Regiment, living in Virginia's Wythe County wrote his federal veterans pension application. Within it, he mentioned Samuel, saying he had served as the captain of his company but also confirming the general story of the regiment even as his memory was ailing:

> *...he enlisted in Creagerstown Destrick Frederik County Maryland in the regular Army of the united States* ***under Cap. [illegible] Cock Con'l. Green in one of the Extra regiments*** *of the Maryland some time in the year 1776 77 the precise time I Do not recollect and served untill some time in March 1781 seventeen hundred and eighty one I was enguaged in the battle at Gilford some five or six day at the battle was decided I got my discharge which was signed by Genr'l. Green our march was a (follows) first to Annapolis Seat of government from there to Elk River from there Phillidelphia P.A. After leiving Philidephi for some time a gain returned to the head of Elk River and then back to Annaplis where the remained for some time afterwards marched through the State of Virginia and then on to North carolina and was at the battle of gilford in March 1781 my discharge I got wet wile Dear hunting is the way I got it Destroyed – about the above Name officers I may have been transfered in to Capt. Mountjoy Bailey Company as the all was transfered from [undeciphered word] to there"*

This is the only known reference to Samuel Cock within a federal veteran's pension application to the knowledge of this researcher.

The same year, Frederick County farmer Chester Coleman, possibly still living at the farmstead, asked for $125 for

> *...additional labor in securing our harvest, which is always a cash consideration among farmers here. Elaborating on farmhands' ability to command higher wages and immediate payment during the preceding harvest, Coleman explained that "to obtain a day's labor I must either pay in advance or as soon as the day is closed" because workers were "very scarce and difficult to obtain and consequently high in price.*

This comes from a researcher who cited the Samuel Cock papers which are housed at the Maryland Historical Society.

Jump forward to 2015. That year, there was a recommendation for the farmstead to be put on the County Register for Historic Preservation. Some residents were not happy as they were concerned about the size of events allowed on the property itself as the *Frederick News-Post* reported

> *...At least one nearby resident spoke at a public hearing to consider the historic designation earlier this month. Ian Frank said he was concerned about the size of events allowed on the property — up to 300 people — under a special exception to allow functions on the property after historic designation. The property owner said the events, mostly weddings, would be held on weekends only, with music and other amplified sounds in a barn after 9 p.m.*

This confirms what was said in the recommendation which says that the owner of the property (then called Joselene Hills) wants to use the existing farmhouse to host weddings, birthday parties, graduation parties, and other social gatherings with music/amplified sounds allowed indoors after 9 PM, and events no bigger than 300 guests.[37] While some question as to if the 1980 addition removed the integrity of the 18th century house but it seems it has not, with the commission voting to put the property on the historic registry.

Concluding remarks

With little information added, I can't say much more here. The application for the historic registry for the property did reprint other documents, but most of that information had already

[37] "Public Hearing – County Register designation of Capt. Samuel Cock's Homestead; CR-15-03," Staff Report Concurrence Form from Denis Superczynski to Steven C. Horn, Frederick County, Maryland, December 2015, p. 1-11 of PDF. This mostly concerns the approval process of the property on the historic register throughout the year of 2015, from the Frederick County Historic Preservation Commission to the Frederick County Council.

been integrated into this article.[38] There were also several sources that had to be rejected. That is because they were clearly not the same person.[39]

There are other sources I could consult, even using this and this, but that only gets you so far. This is a good starting point and hopefully is an interesting story which can be built on in the future.

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[38] The document reprints a map of the current property, shows a 1790 census with him owning seven enslaved Black people and living in Frederick County, notes that land called Neighbours Agreed (why?) was surveyed for Samuel in 1788, patented in 1789, reprints his will (not great copy), reprints part of his father Henry's will in 1777 (he died in 1779) saying that he gains two different land tracts (Turky which is part of many other areas at the time and The Lost Tomahawk), reprints genealogical index, and a number of other records.

[39] There is another Samuel Cock, a Quaker, a Cock family in New York, this person, a "Samuel Cork" who gave a deed of manumission on March 22, 1825, which liberated a "negro woman named Milly and her children, Ann and William Bowen," which was "confirmed and ratified" in March 17, 1835 (see here, here, and here). Also he is not this person (any of the Samuels within).